

of some of the men at this remote period, we have these feelings among us. There are men at this day, who can calmly look upon the fearful apprehensions of the poor, the widow and the orphan, who cling to their cabins and barren fields as their only shelter from the poor house. These distresses do not affect them, because their own lands were patented by their fathers. If at this time there are men of this description, (and I am sorry to say they are not scarce,) while money is plenty and the disparity of the interest, if not forgotten, at least is not felt; what might not have been expected from the like natures sharpened by poverty and a general scarcity of money, and the recollection of having just before paid for their patents? The legislature was aware of this; and therefore politically provided against it by the saying 'equality among the purchasers of land.' If it was not for the purpose of avoiding the jealousy of those who had paid, that this section was introduced, where was the use of giving the reason for introducing it.—To preserve equality among the purchasers? And if it was their intention that this money should be collected, why release the land from the payment thereof, for ever, and immediately after, by a saving as remarkably loose in its composition, as the other is strong—direct 'that the same shall be accounted to be due and payable,' from what or whom? Not the land—it was free and discharged therefrom, and from the payment thereof, forever.' In short I am of the opinion, that this saving was inserted only with a view to prevent the clamors of those who had paid their purchase money. Any domestic division at that time was to be particularly deprecated. During that holy struggle, which by the union, wisdom, persevering energy, rather than the physical strength of our forefathers, terminated so happily for us, a division of any kind would have been highly injurious, if not fatal to the cause in which they were engaged.

On the whole, my opinion is, 1st: That such parts of the laws of 1781, of 1816, above recited, and other laws with similar enactments, are unconstitutional, and therefore void. 2d, That the state is barred from the recovery of these debts, by the statute of limitations; and 3dly, That the lien of the state on unpatented lands was forever discharged by the 9th sect. of the divesting act. I cannot close this communication without a word of caution. I am fully aware of the great importance of this question to many; and also of the amount of distress which would ensue if the late laws on this subject were enforced; and therefore can readily foresee the cordiality with which opinions so favorable, will be received. But you must bear in mind that these are the opinions of only one humble individual in opposition to nearly a dozen solemn legislative enactments. I will rejoice with you if they should be sustained; until that time, I shall tremble with you, lest they should fail. Whatever may become of them, I have honestly discharged the duty imposed upon me by your resolution.

W. F. VAN AMRINGE.
Upper Oxford, Dec. 12, 1827.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

We have received, say the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser, by the *Clematis*, from Havre, Paris papers to Feb. 9, twenty four days later than the date of our previous information. The Sessions of the British Parliament, and of the French Chambers, were opened. Our series of papers for the latter part of Jan. is not complete—and we therefore lose a portion of the history of events, but we are able to collect the most important. A tory ministry had been organized in England, with the Duke of Wellington at the head of it.

The following is the composition of the British Cabinet, as officially announced in the Gazette:—Lord Bathurst, President of the Council, in the place of the Duke of Portland; Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor; Lord Ellenborough, Lord of the privy seal, in place of the Earl of Carlisle; the Duke of Wellington, First Lord of the Treasury, in place of Viscount Goderich; the Hon. Henry Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in place of Mr. Herries; Lord Beresford, Master of the Ordinance; Mr. Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in place of the Marquis of Lansdowne; Mr. Huskisson, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Earl Dudley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord Melbourne, President of the Board of Control, in place of Mr. C. Wynn; Mr. Grant, President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy; the Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in place of Lord Bexley; Mr. Herries, Master of the Mint, in place of Mr. Tierney; and Lord Palmerston, Secretary of War.

The Duke of Wellington having accepted the post of First Lord of the

Treasury and Prime Minister, has resigned the command of the army. The duties of the office are to be performed by a commission, to consist of Lord Beresford, Sir George Murray, and Sir Herbert Taylor. Sir Charles Wetherell is to take the post of Attorney General.

The British troops were to be withdrawn from Portugal, and their destination is announced in the Courier.

The Packet ship *France*, which sailed on the 3d for N. York, carries out one of the richest cargoes which has left the port of Havre since the peace. The value of the merchandise with which it is loaded amounts to five millions. Our ships are the principal object of this expedition.

FRANCE.

On the 5th February, the sessions of the Legislature was opened in form by the King; who, surrounded by all his family and the chief officers of his household—the ministers and grand officers of the crown—delivered the following speech:

GENTLEMEN:—

It is always with equal satisfaction that I see you meet about my throne; and that I come to make known to you the situation of France.

The relations with the European powers continue to be amicable and satisfactory. The Affairs of the East alone present some difficulties; but the treaty that I have signed with the King of England and the Emperor of Russia, has laid the foundation for the pacification of Greece, and I have reason to hope that the efforts of my allies, and my own efforts, will triumph over the resistance of the Ottoman Porte, without the necessity of our having recourse to arms.

The unexpected battle at Navarino was at the same time an occasion of glory for our arms, and a brilliant pledge of the union of the three flags. [Great sensation.]

The Peninsula has been for a long time a cause of sacrifice to us; this is near an end; secure on her frontiers, Spain is employing herself with perseverance in the task of crushing in her bosom, the deplorable seeds of civil discord. Every thing assures me, that I shall be able, very soon, with the consent of the king my nephew, to restore my soldiers to their country, and to relieve my people from a painful burden.

A vigorous blockade, to terminate only when I shall have received the satisfaction which is due to me, is kept up, and is punishing Algiers, and is protecting French commerce.

In distant regions and under the uncertain dominion of infant governments, our flag has suffered some aggressions; but I have ordered that just reparation should be exacted, and I have prescribed measures which will for the future protect from all damage the fortune of my subjects.

If I can thus, gentlemen, look abroad with satisfaction, the domestic state of my kingdom does not offer me less security. You will see by the documents which will be laid before you, that if the products of the different contributions have suffered some diminution, the sources of the public wealth are not lessened for any length of time. Extraordinary circumstances have produced an excess of expenditure for which it will be necessary to provide [sensation]. I have ordered my ministers to render you an account of them; and I have required of them, to press constantly towards a severe and extensive economy.

I have called my son to act in the military promotions. The Army will find in this new arrangement, the most certain testimony of my regard towards it.

The progressive developments of Commerce and industry, that glory of peaceful states, have increased their wants, and solicit more numerous outlets. It is my wish that a minister formed in their interest, should have the special employment of proposing to me every thing which may be proper to assist their activity which is ever increasing.

However intimate may be the connexion which must exist between religion and the education of men, public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs have appeared to me to require a separate direction, and I have ordered the division to be made.

Wishing to strengthen more and more in my states the charter which was granted by my brother and which I have sworn to maintain, I shall be watchful, that the labours are carried on with wisdom and judgment, which shall place our legislation in harmony with the Charter.

Some high questions of public administration have been pointed out for my attention. Convinced that the true strength of the throne is, next to the divine protection, in observing the laws, I have ordered that these questions should be examined, and that their discussion should bring out the truth, which is the first want of princes and people.—Universal expressions of ad-

Gentlemen, the happiness of France is the object of all my affections, of all my thoughts. To secure this, I shall know how to maintain the powerful and watchful authority which belongs to my crown.

I depend, gentlemen, and I depend very much, on the assistance of your information, and on the union with me of your feeling. The word of your king, calling for the union of good men, can here only find hearts disposed to listen and to respond to it.

This speech was heard with a lively interest, and followed with prolonged acclamations.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The James Cropper, from Liverpool, brings us, says the Editor of the N. York American, papers of that place of the 16th ult. and from London to the 15th.

The difficulty in the late Cabinet appears to have arisen from a point of etiquette neglected. Mr. Huskisson and Lord Goderich having agreed upon Lord Althorp, as Chairman of the Finance Committee in the House of Commons, without previously consulting Mr. Herries, Chancellor of the Exchequer. He, when apprized of their purpose, refused his assent thereto.

It is certainly singular, that in both France and England, the King meets his Parliament with a new and untried Ministry.

The King of England's speech, (which we translate from the *gazette de France* of the 1st Feb. received by the *France*) seems only to have excited remark, as it censures indirectly the conduct of Admiral Codrington, and laments the collision at Navarino, with an "ancient ally."

Lord Cochrane's sudden return to England, is unaccounted for.

Notwithstanding the assurances in the French king's speech, that affairs were in such a state in Spain as to justify him in soon withdrawing his troops from that country, it is still represented to be in a state of almost complete anarchy. Upon this head the *Time*, of the 14th says: "The French papers of Monday, which arrived last night, continue to give alarming accounts of the disturbed state of Spain. The regular troops of Ferdinand, it would appear, are supposed not sufficient to maintain such imperfect tranquility as now prevails, without great additions, when the French army shall be entirely withdrawn."

Of the intention of Turkey we gather nothing further than is developed in the two royal speeches, and they lead to the conclusion that hostilities will not be resorted to.

PARLIAMENT.—House of Lords, Jan. 26th, 1828.

The session was opened this day by commissioners, appointed by His Majesty, who delivered from the throne the following speech:

KING'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have received the orders of his Majesty to inform you, that he continues to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their desires to maintain friendly relations with this country: & that the great powers of Europe share the disposition of his Majesty to promote a good understanding on all the points which may tend to the preservation of peace.

The state of affairs in the western part of Europe, has occasioned his Majesty the deepest solicitude.

For several years, a struggle has existed between the Ottoman Porte, and the inhabitants of the Grecian Isles & Provinces, and this struggle has been marked on both sides, by excesses revolting to humanity.

During this struggle, the rights of neutral States, and the laws which regulate the intercourse of civilized nations, have been frequently violated, and the commerce of his Majesty's subjects have been exposed to depredations, aggravated very often, by acts of violence and atrocity.

His Majesty has ardently desired to put a stop to these calamities, and to avert the dangers inseparable from such a state of hostilities—hostilities constituting the only exception to the general state of peace in Europe!

His Majesty having been earnestly solicited by the Greeks to interpose his good offices in order to effect a reconciliation with the Porte, took measures for that purpose, at first in conjunction with the Emperor of Russia, and subsequently with the Emperor of Russia and the King of France.

His Majesty has commanded that copies of the protocol signed at St Petersburg on the 4th of April by the plenipotentiaries of His Majesty and of the emperor of Russia, and of the treaty concluded between his Majesty and the Courts of France and Russia on 5th July, should be laid before you.

While measures were in train to obtain the results contemplated by this treaty, a collision altogether unexpected by his Majesty has occurred between the allied fleets and that of the Ottoman Porte.

Notwithstanding the bravery evinced on that occasion, His Majesty deeply laments that this action should have occurred with the forces of an ancient ally—but retains a confident hope that this untoward event will not be followed by other hostilities, and will not prevent the amicable arrangement between the Greeks and the Ottoman Porte; which both have so great an interest in adhering to.

In maintaining the national faith, and in observing the engagements which His Majesty has contracted, His Majesty will never lose sight of the great objects in view, those of causing the cessation of hostilities between the belligerents, the definitive and permanent settlement of their future relations, and the maintenance of the tranquillity of Europe, upon the basis upon which it has rested since the general peace.

His Majesty experiences the liveliest satisfaction in informing you that the purpose in view, in sending troops to Portugal, upon the invitation of the Court of Lisbon, is accomplished. The obligation imposed by regard to the good faith of treaties having been discharged, and the security and independence of Portugal being assured, His Majesty has ordered that the troops in that country should immediately return.

We are commanded by his Majesty to apprise you that he has concluded treaties of friendship and commerce with the Emperor of Brazil and the United States of Mexico—copies of which will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

His Majesty has commanded the estimates of the year to be laid before you. They have been made with all the economy allowed by the exigencies of the public service.

We are directed by his Majesty to recommend to you an enquiry into the receipts and expenditures of the country.

His Majesty is assured that you will learn with pleasure that notwithstanding the diminution in some branches of the revenue, the total receipts during the last year have not fallen short of the expectations, formed at the commencement.

My Lords and Gentlemen—

We are directed by his Majesty to inform you, that there has been a considerable increase in the exports of the principal articles of British manufacture. This improvement in our foreign commerce has given to the people more general occupation and furnishes satisfactory indications of the decrease of those commercial difficulties, of which the effects were so sensibly felt by the national industry.

We are directed to inform you that his majesty has the most entire confidence, that you will continue by your efforts to improve the condition of all classes of his subjects, and thus accomplish the great object of his solicitude, the prosperity and happiness of his people.

In the House of Lords, after the reading of the Speech, the Duke of Wellington took occasion to disclaim all intention of censuring Admiral Codrington, but lamented that the battle of Navarino had been fought. Earl Grey considered the affair "an untoward circumstance, nay more, a most unfortunate calamity." The Marquis of Lansdowne declared that there was no act of Admiral Codrington's he felt more strongly called on to defend than his conduct at Navarino; he was satisfied that the Admiral was not only above censure, but entitled to the approbation of his country. Lord Goderich expressed the like opinions.

In the Commons, Mr. Brougham spoke strongly against the manner in which the King spoke of the affair at Navarino, and objected to the appointment of the Duke of Wellington as Premier.

The Duke of Wellington stated in the House of Lords, that it was the intention of the government to introduce a cornbill, founded upon that which was rejected last year.

Mr. Huskisson, the former member of Parliament from Liverpool, has been re-elected. At the election, no poll being demanded by the person who had nominated Lord Molyneux in opposition to Mr. Huskisson, the opinion of the electors was taken by a show of hands which, with the exception of three or four individuals, was unanimously in favor of Mr. Huskisson. Mr. H. then expressed his thanks, and the meeting separated after giving nine hearty cheers.

Lord Cochrane arrived at Portsmouth, on Tuesday, rather suddenly and quite unexpectedly, in the schooner *Unicorn*, direct from Navarino. The cause of his Lordship's departure from Greece has not yet been ascertained; but it is surmised that the action of the combined squadrons may have rendered his Lordship's presence so necessary to the Greeks.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The new and fast-sailing ship *Suecia*, Capt. Richardson, arrived on Friday evening from Liverpool, when in the

sailed on the 20th ultimo. By this arrival, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of London and Liverpool papers—the former to the 19th, and the latter to the 20th.

But one important debate had occurred in the House of Commons, in addition to those already noticed. This debate arose on the evening of the 14th of February, on a motion of Mr. Hobhouse, for a vote of thanks to Sir Edward Codrington, and the officers under him, for the victory of Navarino.

In the course of the debate it was distinctly avowed by the Ministers, Messrs. Huskisson and Peel, that the Government were determined to carry into the strictest execution the Treaty of the 6th July. The *Courier* thus sums up the objections of the Ministers to the motion of Mr. Hobhouse:

It had never been the usage of Parliament to thank naval or military officers, for any victories but those gained over a power with which we were actually at war. On these occasions we rejoice and thank our officers, not only because they have advanced their own fame and the glory of the country, but because, by the victories gained by them, they have diminished the means and power of our enemy. Now, surely we cannot feel any such exultation at having diminished the means and power of a nation with which we are at peace, and with which we wish to remain at peace; and hence we withhold the thanks of Parliament without meaning, on that account, to withhold our approbation of the skill and gallantry of our officers. Had Mr. Hobhouse been fortunate enough to find any precedent for his motion, we should still have thought Ministers justified in departing from it; but the precedents are directly against him.—Sir George Byng, in 1716, attacked the Spanish fleet, and gained a signal victory over it.—He acted in accordance with his instructions. He was thanked by George I, and by the Emperor of Germany; but the thanks of Parliament were not voted, because England was not then at war with Spain. A more recent precedent is to be found in the battle of Toulouse, gained by the Duke of Wellington. The thanks of Parliament were not voted, because we were not at that identical period at war with the restored Government of France.—The case of Copenhagen affords no precedent, because Denmark had declared war against England, and was at war when thanks were voted for the victory in the Sound.

Mr. Hobhouse concluded the debate as follows:

After the declaration of the Right Hon. Gentleman, I do not feel myself called upon to trouble the House at any length. I am happy to find that in the opinion of the House I have been guilty of no indiscretion in bringing forward a motion, which has elicited such an unmixed expression of praise and admiration of the gallant Admiral. The admission, by the Right Hon. Gentleman, that he would have assented to my motion had the action taken place with the vessels of a Power with whom we are at war, would of itself have rendered it unnecessary for me to persevere in my motion; but when the Right Hon. Gentleman declares that the character of Sir E. Codrington stands as high as that of any officer in the service, thus enabling me to attain the great object I had in view, I should feel that I abused the indulgence of the House, if I were to occupy its attention for another moment. After that declaration of the Right Honorable Gentleman, I cannot but accede to the suggestion of my Right Honorable Friend, and shall, therefore, with the leave of the House, withdraw my motion. (Hear, hear, hear.)

In the House of Commons on the 18th of February, after the House had resolved themselves into a committee of supply, the ministers entered into explanations in full, which occupied the whole day. Mr. Peel stated, that he believed the Duke of Wellington would pursue a strictly neutral course on the Catholic question, and represented the ministers as not pledged on any subject. He said he had declared to the Duke that, in his opinion, if a decided preference should be given to either the agricultural, commercial or manufacturing interest, it would be the ruin of the Government. The Duke's reluctance to accept the Premiership arose from an unwillingness to resign the command of the army.

Lord Hill has been appointed to the command of the army in the place of the Duke of Wellington. The powers to be exercised by Lord Hill, will be the same as those possessed by the Duke, though his title will be General of the Staff. Lord Hill served under the Duke in Spain; and it is now expected to his appointment, that it is in fact a mere separation of the two offices of Commander in Chief and Prime Minister, as it is believed that his Lordship will be equally as obedient to his orders as when under his General's orders in Spain. It will be collected that it

THE HOURS OF PRAYER.

Let your prayers, like the ancient patriarchs, ascend morning and evening. Let your day begin with God. — *Chrysostom.*

MORNING.

Now is the hour of soft and mild, now is the hour of sweet and pure should feel the power of God.

Oh, dream not now of earthly things; oh, wake up from your slumber; but to the aid of thy God, the heart's best offering bring.

See, in the smiling East the sun of day has begun.

Oh give thy first, best thoughts to Him, whose all pervading power preserved thy slumbering soul from harm through the lone midnight hour.

Whose shield of care is over all, whose love will never fail.

Oh let thy praise to Him ascend, on every swelling gale.

Who bids thy waking eyes survey the glories of the new-born day.

All nature lends her melodies, to swell the grateful song.

Then join, my child, with heart and tongue, the rapturous notes prolong.

Lay not on any earthly shrine the incense of thy heart.

But let this hallowed hour to thee, an influence blest impart.

And let thy matin song arise, with nature's choral symphonies.

EVENING.

The evening now, the day's last beam has faded in the west.

And in the smooth transparent wave the sun has sunk to rest.

Heard are the sweet voices of nature's warbling throng.

Save where the plaintive nightingale, pours forth her evening song.

Now let thy vesper hymn ascend, to God, thy father and thy friend.

Those radiant orbs which nightly shine from their far homes above,

With day's bright beams alike, proclaim a heavenly father's love.

To Him with humble reverence now bow down in silent prayer.

And let the hallowed thoughts of heaven absorb each earthly care.

Implore his blessing on the night, his watchful care, till morning light.

BERTHA.

CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE BY THE TURKS.

One of the most interesting and affecting chapters in Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, is that in which the historian narrates the particulars of the siege and capture of the capital of the Eastern Empire of the Turks, under command of Mahomet the Second, in the ever memorable year 1453.

The whole of the chapter is too long for insertion in our columns; but the following extracts will be read with interest, at the present period, when Constantinople is menaced by the great powers of Europe.

"After a siege of forty days," says the historian, "the fate of Constantinople could no longer be averted. The diminutive garrison was exhausted by a double attack; the fortifications, which had stood for ages against hostile violence, were dismantled on all sides by the Ottoman cannon; many breaches were opened; and near the gate of St. Romanus, four towers had been levelled with the ground."

"Several days were employed by the Sultan in the preparations for the assault; and a respite was granted by his favorite science of astrology, which had fixed on the 29th of May, as the fortunate day and fatal hour. On the evening of the 27th he issued his final orders; assembled in his presence the military chiefs; and disposed his heralds through the camp to proclaim the duty, and the motives of the perilous enterprise. In this holy warfare, the Moslems were exhorted to purify their minds with prayer, their bodies with seven ablutions, and to abstain from food till the close of the ensuing day. A crowd of dervises visited the tents, to instil the desire of martyrdom, and the assurance of spending an immortal youth, amidst the rivers and gardens of paradise, and in the embraces of black-eyed virgins. Yet Mahomet principally trusted to the efficacy of temporal and visible rewards. A double pay was promised to the victorious troops. "The city and the buildings," said Mahomet, "are mine; but I resign to your valor the captives and the spoil, the treasures of gold and beauty; be rich and be happy. Many are the provinces of my empire; the intrepid soldier who first ascends the walls of Constantinople, shall be rewarded with the fairest and most wealthy; and my gratitude shall accumulate his honors and fortunes above the measures of his own hopes." Such various & potent motives diffused among the Turks a general ardor, regardless of life, and impatient for action: the camp re-echoed with the Moslem shout of "God is God, there is but one God, and Mahomet is the apostle of God;" and the sea and the land, from Galata to the seven towers, were illuminated by the blaze of their nocturnal fires.

"In the confusion of darkness, so assailable may sometimes succeed; but in this great and general attack, the military judgment and astrological knowl-

edge of Mahomet advised him to select the morning, the memorable twenty-ninth of May, in the fourteen hundred and fifty-third year of the Christian era. The preceding night had been strenuously employed; the troops, the cannon, and the fascines were advanced to the edge of the ditch, which in many parts presented a smooth and level passage to the breach; and his four-score galleys almost touched with the prows and their scaling ladders, the less defensible wall of the harbor. At day-break, without the customary signal of the morning gun, the Turks assaulted the city by sea and land; and the multitude of a twined or twisted thread has been applied to the closeness and continuity of their line of attack. The foremost ranks consisted of the refuse of the host, a voluntary crowd, who fought without order or command; of age and childhood, of peasants & vagrants, and of all who had joined the camp, in the blind hope of plunder and martyrdom.

The common impulse drove them onwards to the wall: the most audacious to climb were instantly precipitated; and not a dart, not a bullet of the Christians was idly wasted on the accumulated throng—but their strength and ammunition were exhausted in this laborious defence; the ditch was filled with dead bodies; they supported the footsteps of their companions; and of this devoted vanguard the death was more serviceable than the life. Under their respective bashaws and sanjaks, the troops of Anatolia and Romania were successfully led to the charge; their progress was various and doubtful; but after a conflict of two hours, the Greeks still maintained and improved their advantage; and the voice of the emperor was heard, encouraging his soldiers to achieve, by a last effort, the deliverance of their country. In that fatal moment the Janizaries arose, fresh, vigorous and invincible. The sultan himself, on horseback, with an iron mace in his hand, was the spectator and judge of their valor; he was surrounded by ten thousand of his own domestic troops, whom he reserved for the decisive occasion; and the tide of battle was directed and impelled by his voice and eye. His numerous ministers of justice were posted behind the line, to urge, to restrain, and to punish; and if danger was in front, shame and inevitable death were in the rear of the fugitives. The cries of fear and of pain were drowned in the martial music of drums, trumpets, and atabals; & experience has proved, that the mechanical operation of sounds, by quickening the circulation of the blood and spirits, will act on the human machine more forcibly than the eloquence of reason and honor.

"From the lines, the galleys, and the bridge, the Ottoman artillery thundered on all sides; and the camp and the city, the Greeks and the Turks, were involved in a cloud of smoke, which could only be dispelled by the final deliverance or destruction of the Roman empire.

"The defence began to slacken when the attack was pressed with redoubled vigor. The number of the Ottomans was fifty, perhaps an hundred, times superior to that of the Christians; the double walls were reduced by the cannon to an heap of ruins; in a circuit of several miles, some places must be found more easy of access, or more feebly guarded; and, if the besiegers could penetrate in a single point, the whole city was irrecoverably lost. The first who deserved the Sultan's reward was Hassan, the jannissary, of gigantic stature and strength. With his scymetar in one hand, and his buckler in the other, he ascended the outward fortification; of the thirty jannissaries who were emulous of his valor, eighteen perished in the bold adventure. Hassan and his twelve companions had reached the summit; the giant was precipitated from the rampart; he rose on one knee, and was again oppressed by a shower of darts and stones. But his success had proved that the achievement was possible; the walls and towers were instantly covered with a swarm of Turks; and the Greeks, now driven from the vantage ground, were overwhelmed by increasing multitudes. Amidst these multitudes, the emperor, who accomplished all the duties of a general and a soldier, was long seen, & finally lost.

The nobles, who fought round his person, sustained to their last breath the honorable names of Palæologus and Cantacuzene: his mournful exclamation was heard, "Cannot there be found a Christian to cut off my head?" and his last fear was that of falling alive into the hands of the infidels. The prudent despair of Constantine cast away the purple; amidst the tumult he fell by an unknown hand, and his body was buried under a mountain of slain. After his death, resistance and order were no more: the Greeks fled towards the city; and many were pressed and smothered in the narrow pass of the gate of St. Romanus. The victorious Turks rushed through the breaches of the inner

walls; and as they advanced into the streets, they were soon joined by their brethren, who had forced the gate Phenar on the side of the harbor. In the first heat of their pursuit, about two thousand Christians were put to the sword; but avarice soon prevailed over cruelty; and the victors acknowledged, that they should immediately have given quarter, if the valor of the emperor and his chosen bands had not prepared them for a similar opposition in every part of the capital. It was thus, after a siege of fifty-three days, that Constantinople, which had defied the power of Chosroes, the Chagan, and the caliphs, was irretrievably subdued by the arms of Mahomet the Second. Her empire only had been subverted by the Latins; her religion was trampled in the dust by the Moslem conquerors."

DOCTOR PAXTON

DEEMS it expedient to inform the Public, that he will REMOVE, on the 1st of April, to the house formerly occupied by Doctor MILLER—two doors west of Mr. Herbert's tavern. Gettysburg, March 18.

CHEAP FRESH GOODS.

I do respectfully inform my Friends and the Public generally, that I have just received from the City a fresh supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS, which makes my assortment pretty good—which I am determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce, &c. &c. THOS. J. COOPER.

Gettysburg, March 18.

N. B. Persons having neglected a former Notice will please to know that accounts or notes of a long standing must be paid, as the longest credit we will give is six months—and Money is much wanted. T. J. C.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

THE public debate upon the following Question, which was commenced on Tuesday evening 11th inst. and then adjourned to a future day, will be resumed on Friday evening the 28th March inst. at half past five o'clock, P. M. at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg:

"Ought the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to lay a tax upon all rateable property, in the state, for the purpose of supporting Free Schools throughout the State; at which all persons between the age of 4 and 20 years, inhabitants therein, may enjoy an equal right of receiving instruction?"

The Citizens of the Borough and County are requested to attend, and persons taking an interest in the question, are invited to participate in the discussion.

By order of the Gettysburg Debating Society,

JOHN HERSH, Jr. Sec'y.

March 18.

To the Military Inhabitants of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW SOLDIERS!

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

Should I be so fortunate as to obtain that Office, I pledge myself to discharge its duties to the best of my knowledge and ability.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.

JACOB SANDERS.

March 18.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. ANDREW WRAY, formerly of Menallen township, Adams County, deceased, by Note, Bond, or Book account, will please make payment; and all those having claims against the Estate will please produce them, properly arranged, for settlement, to either of the Executors—the sooner the better, to enable the Executors to have the estate as speedily settled as possible.

JAMES WRAY,

C. F. KEENER,

Executors.

March 18.

FOR RENT.

A STORE ROOM,

And also a Building suitable for an OFFICE or SHOP, on the north-west Corner of the Diamond—late occupied by D. E. Fahnestock. Inquire at this Office.

Gettysburg, Feb. 5.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of VALENTINE FEHL, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 1st of May next—as no further indulgence can be given. And those who have claims against said Estate are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

PHILIP FEHL,

GEORGE FEHL,

Executors.

March 4.

Gettysburg & Hagers-Town TURNPIKE.

THE Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor to incorporate a Company to make a Turnpike Road from the borough of Gettysburg to the Maryland line in a direction to Hagerstown,"

Hereby Give Notice,

That Books will be opened to receive subscription for the stock of said Road, at the House of Bernhart Gilbert, in Gettysburg; at the house of Wm. M. Miller, in Millerstown; and at the house of Michael Stoner, in Waynesburg, Franklin County, on Monday the 21st day of April next, and said books will be kept open for six days.

John Hersh, Sen.
Bernhart Gilbert,
Andrew Marshall,
James M. Keaton,
Wm. M. Miller,
Lewis Ripple,
Alexander Gordon,

March 18.
The Chambersburg 'Repository,' Hagerstown 'Torch Light,' and 'Poultson's Advertiser,' will insert the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward their bills to this Office.

STOP THE MURDERER!!

\$500 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and commitment of the body of JOSHUA BACON, a colored man, to any jail in the U. States, that he may be brought to justice, for the murder of William M. Cullough, Esq. of Little Britain township, Lancaster County, Pa. on the night of Sunday the 9th inst. by stabbing him with a large butcher knife. The said Joshua Bacon is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built, about thirty years of age. He has a defect in two of his front teeth in the upper jaw, high cheek bones, looks pleasant when spoken to. His dress was a blue coat, grey cassinet pantaloons and waistcoat of the same, a fur hat about half worn.

The above Reward will be given to any person who secures the said Joshua Bacon, as above, by

ALEX. E. GRUBB,

JOHN KING.

March 18.



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. John Reed, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and Daniel Sheffer, and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—having issued their precept, bearing date the 7th of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, &c. to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 28th of April next—

Notice is hereby given

to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1828.

PHILIP HEAGY, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, have appointed a CIRCUIT COURT to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court; to commence on Monday the 28th of April next, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby Given.

To the Coroner and Constables, in the different townships of the county of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, to do those things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

March 18.

Baltimore & Susquehanna RAIL ROAD.

THE Commissioners appointed by an Act of the Legislature of Maryland, to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company,

Hereby Give Notice,

That on TUESDAY the 25th day of March instant, Books, to receive subscriptions for fourteen thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the said Company, will be opened at the FRANKLIN BANK, in the City of Baltimore—and for the convenience of such of the citizens of Pennsylvania, as may be disposed to subscribe for said Stock, Books will at the same time be opened at the YORK BANK, in the borough of York. The Books will be kept open for five successive days, from ten o'clock, A. M. until two o'clock, P. M.

Agreeably to the charter, One Dollar must be paid at the time of subscribing, upon each share subscribed.

Chas. Ridgely, (of Hampton)

George Winchester,

James L. Hawkins,

Sheppard C. Bakin,

Robert Purviance,

Hugh W. Evans,

William Frick,

Roswell L. Colt,

Justus Hoppe,

Thomas Wilson,

Jacob I. Cohen,

James B. Stansbury,

James Smith,

March 11.

TWO CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Emmittsburg, on the 25th ult. an Apprentice to the Blacksmith business, named JAMES M. GRAW, about 19 years of age, and about 5 feet 3 inches high. Any person taking up said Apprentice, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, but no charges paid if brought home.

The subscriber also forewarns all persons not to trust said Apprentice on his account.

JAMES GRIFFIN.

March 11.

Drugs, Medicines,

Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

CONFECTIONARY,

GARDEN SEEDS, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber thanks his Customers for past favors, and solicits from them a continuance of their very liberal support. His Store will be kept constantly furnished with a full & choice assortment of Articles in his business, which he will be able to sell at reasonable rates.

He has supplied himself with a choice variety of

GARDEN SEEDS.

which he can recommend as FRESH & GOOD. In addition to the above, he has made arrangements to have constantly on hand, an assortment of

Books & Stationary.

which can be sold at moderate prices.

JOHN HERSH, Jr.

Gettysburg, Feb. 5.

DAVID HEAGY, CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he intends carrying on said business, in all its various branches, from 1st April next, at the shop now occupied by John Sheets, Carpenter, in West York-street, Gettysburg—and intends having all kinds of

FURNITURE

made, such as Mahogany, Cherry and Maple, in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. He will also be prepared for

COFFIN MAKING.

He intends to have constantly on hand, different kinds of Furniture, such as Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Sideboards, Gentlemen & Ladies' Secretaries, &c. which are warranted to be substantially finished, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, March 4.

VALUABLE MEDICINE

For Coughs, Consumptions,

and Asthma.

THIS Elixir is offered to the public as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast & lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Hoarseness, Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep arising from debility, and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

For Sale by

Samuel H. Buckler.

Gettysburg, March 4.

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